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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

More New Banks Incorporated.

The Allegheny County Fee Bill.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 24, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Read in Place.

The following bills were read in place for Speaker Rutan: An act to incorporate the oil Producers' Oil and Pipe Company of Island Run, Beaver county; to incorporate the Beaver College and Musical Institute; to establish a ferry over the Ohio river at Shippensport; to authorise the Burgess and town Council of Freedom to increase the tax for borough purposes; a further supplement to the penal laws protecting advertisements.

By Mr. Anderson, incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company of Allegheny; also, incorporating the Mechanics' Bank of East Birmingham.

By Mr. Humphreys, enabling Birmingham to borrow money; also, changing the location of Water street, Birmingham.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Favorably Reported.

The following bills were reported favorably: Incorporating the Tenth Ward Bank; incorporating the Enterprise Saving Bank of Allegheny.

The following new bills were introduced: By Mr. Taylor, supplement to the People's Cemetery.

By Mr. Gilfillan, to incorporate the Keystone Construction Company.

Mr. Edwards, to amend the health laws of Pittsburgh; also, supplement to the City Deposit Bank; also, authorizing Mount Albion school district to borrow money; also, to incorporate Odd Fellows' Savings Bank; also, authorizing Minersville school district to levy an additional tax; also, incorporating the Russian Bath Company.

Mr. Millar, supplement to the act fixing fees, salaries and duties of county officers, which was referred to the Allegheny members.

Mr. Sample, to increase the compensation of election officers in Allegheny.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

A High Official Offers $5,000 for the General Order Business—Nobody Responsible for Losses to Merchants by Theft, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Before the Investigating Committee to-day, T. L. Moore, of one of the largest importing houses in this city, testified that he knew of a high official under Government walking into the Custom House a few weeks after Grinnell became Collector, and offering him a check for $5,000 for the general order business. Grinnell politely requested him to leave the office. The gentleman who made the offer told witness, and he had it from the Collector. The witness was not asked to name the enterprising official. To Senator Stewart—The profits of the general order business enormous; believe it is between $300,000 and $300,000 a year.

J. J. Roberts, importer of watches, testified that a year ago he paid duty of $280 on a case of watches worth $2,000, and never got the case. He applied for redress, and was referred to the car man who took it from the ship, and found the car man was an irresponsible person. He applied to Mr. Hoffman, the car man's employer, whose real name is Patterson, who gave him no satisfaction. He had instituted proceedings against Murphy, on finding that case of bonded goods had protected the merchant, but Collector personally. He wrote to the Collector and got no answer. He called at the Custom House, and after being kept two hours waiting, with great reluctance, saw a copy of the bond. He ascertained that the names on the bonds were Crane and Hoffman, and was told that Hoffman was a fictitious name, his real name being Patterson. The surety was H. C. Wells. The watches were stolen on the way to the Greenwich street store. When he went to Wells' office the latter's name is down for $50,000, there was no Wells. He was told he had "gone South." He has communicated these facts to the Secretary of the Treasury. The loss was in November, 1870. He has never heard of Wells since.

James W. Buchanan, an importer, testified that he got over thirty cases of goods, machinery, &c. One day the vessel arrived, he commenced discharging, and when he had his permit down at one o'clock that day, found that twenty cases were in general order stores. He was charged $250, and would not pay the order charges, although the cases were never in general order stores, but were left outside in the rain alongside the store.

At the evening session of the Custom House Investigating Committee, Peter Rafferty was examined in reference to auction sales of unclaimed goods. At a public sale he had bought a bag purporting to be filled with English down feathers for thirty-two dollars, and on opening it found that it was filled with rags; also, a bag marked tea, and until he had paying it that it was entirely empty. In a cask of rum purporting to contain sixty gallons he found only eighteen gallons. He had made purchases to the extent of one hundred dollars at a sale in August, 1869, and the value of the goods did not exceed ten dollars. He was guided in his purchases by a catalogue, and did not see the goods until he had paid for them. He had seen boxes catalogued as containing sewing machinery, and when opened were found to be filled with scrap iron. Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 24.—In the House this morning a bill was introduced to authorize the incorporation of a beneficial association.

A bill was passed authorizing the Masonic and Odd Fellows Associations to increase their capital stock.

A resolution offered asked Congress to grant $100 bounty to each soldier of the late war who enlisted for three years but was discharged before the expiration of two years for sickness or disability.

In the House this afternoon bills were passed to authorize building and loan Associations to increase their capital stock on a vote of a majority of the stockholders; also, a bill to authorize county commissioners to provide offices for county surveyors at county seats; to authorize colored men to act as jurors. Bills were introduced to construct gas works at the Penitentiary to light the State buildings at Columbus; to forbid person to gather nuts, fruits and berries on lands of another without permission; to place billiard tables under the same restriction as other gaming tables.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, January 23.—There were eleven members in the House and six in the Senate to-day. There was no quorum and none expected, although every effort is being made to induce absent members to return.

The election of a new Governor will be attempted to-morrow. The order proroguing the Legislature was ordered to be struck from the House journal.

OMAHA, NEB., January 24.—The condition of affairs at the capital has not changed but little. There was no quorum in either House to-day, but one is expected to-night, when an election for Governor is to be attempted. Chief Justice O. F. Mason is spoken of as a candidate. It is expected that Governor James will resist any action of the Legislature and will call out the State militia, if necessary.

Kansas.

St. LOUIS, January 24.—In the Kansas Senate, yesterday, Col. Snoddy, in a speech on the question of appointing a committee to investigate the Senatorial election of last winter, said an investigation was needed to satisfy the entire people of the State that Senator Caldwell procured his election by the use of money. He said Mr. Caldwell represented no party in the State, and no combination of any interest whatever, except the interest of his own pocket.

New York.

ALBANY, January 24.—A bill was introduced in the State Senate this morning, vacating the office of every Director of the Erie Railway, and ordering a new election.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—The Kentucky House of Representatives to-day concurred in the Senate bill admitting negroes as witnesses in the courts.

The Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, NEB., January 24.—The Union Pacific Railroad snow blockade extends from near Cheyenne westward to Creston, two hundred and twenty miles distant. On Friday, 19th, a train westward from here, and all since that date, are reported as lying at Cheyenne. The road is blockaded at Creston, and a large party have gone west from Rawlins with shovels. About six inches of snow fell in the last storm and drifted badly. There are no prospects of trains getting through for several days.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising on Wednesday east of the Mississippi Valley, with continued cold westerly to northerly winds, and clear and pleasant weather very generally, the winds over the Gulf States veering possibly to easterly, with increased cloudiness.

The bark Warren Hallett, which sailed from Boston on Tuesday for Cape de Verde, put into Provincetown harbor in consequence of a mutiny among the crew. Previous to reaching the harbor a terrible fight had occurred on board during which one man was killed and another fatally injured.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Paying the French Indemnity.

LONDON, January 24.—Rothschild, of Paris, Simon Sina, of Vienna, Thomas Gibbs, of London, and the German House of St. Petersburg are arranging with the French government for the immediate payment of three milliards of francs of the indemnity due in 1874. Tobacco duties are the basis of operations. These duties yield a revenue of 204,000,000 francs per annum, and will be farmed by Rothschild and his associates for thirty years as a condition of the immediate payment of three milliards, plus one-half milliard due next May.

Another project proposed by the government is a lottery, with four drawings yearly for fifty years. Each ticket will return double the purchase price, and may be drawn the first year, and there may be fifty years' investments in large or small sums.

Severe Storm in England.

LONDON, January 24.—A severe storm commenced yesterday evening, lasting all night and raging with great violence. The gale, at times, became a hurricane. Rain poured down in torrents, flooding the lower portion of the city. The Parliament building was damaged, the water penetrating the roof in several places, injuring the decorations and furniture. The storm extended throughout the British Isles, and reached some portions of the continent. The telegraph wires are prostrated in various directions and communication is interrupted. In the channel and on the Irish coast it was excessively severe. Serious disasters to shipping are feared, although partly owing to the derangement of the wires no wrecks are yet reported.

Resignation of the Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, January 24.—The Sagosta-Malcampo Ministry have resigned.

MADRID, January 24.—The defeat of Senor Herrera as President of the lower house of the Cortes decided the fate of the present Cabinet. At the first sitting of the Cortes it was evident that the temper of the house was against the present government. On a test question Sagosta was largely in the majority. Senor Sagosta immediately visited the King and informed him that the vote in the Cortes left him but two alternatives—the dissolution of the Cortes or the resignation of the Ministry. The latter course was decided upon. The King said he should take counsel with the President of the Senate and Vice President of the House, and with Senors Herrera, Zorilla and Serrano, before the formation of a new Cabinet. Senor Sagosta, and the present Ministers were requested to remain till some result was reached. To-day being a holiday the Cortes were not in session. To-morrow the regular election of President is to be held.

Mr. Dalrymple's Report on American Insane Asylums—Expedition for the Relief of Dr. Livingstone.

LONDON, January 24.—Mr. Dalrymple, M. P., who recently made a tour of inspection of inebriate asylums in the United States, intends to bring the result of his observations before Parliament. He proposes to secure additional information by introducing early in the session a motion to empower a committee of the House of Commons to invite leading Americans to give evidence as to the methods and progress of inebriate reform in their country.

The Lord Mayor has called a public meeting for Tuesday in aid of the British expedition for the relief of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer.

The Mayor of Montpelier has been dismissed from his office, because of his conduct during the recent anti-Catholic demonstration.

France Will Abrogate the Commercial Treaty With England.

PARIS, January 24.—The Committee of the Assembly are ready to report in favor of the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Great Britain. The majority of the committee is still averse to the taxation of raw material.

Efforts are making to bring about a fusion of the branches of the house of Orleans. The Count of Paris intends to visit the Count of Chambord, when an attempt will be made to reconcile their conflicting political interests.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 24.—Sir Charles Dilke will address a meeting to be held in Trafalgar Square February 5th.

PARIS, January 24.—Prince Napoleon has been elected to the Council of Ajaccio, Corsica.

BERLIN, January 24.—The draft of the treaty between Great Britain and the German Empire for the extradition of criminals had been laid before the Federal Council.

VIENNA, January 24.—Francis Grillparzer, the dramatic poet, died to-day, aged eighty-one.

BUCHAREST, January 24.—The obstacles to the execution of the railway settlement have been removed by altering the statutes of the company. It is expected that the Chambers will ratify the changes made by the government.

LONDON, January 24.—The Emperor of Germany has knighted and conferred the order of merit on the distinguished English painter, Sir Edwin Landseer.

Advices from Melbourne, Australia, report that the observation of the solar eclipse there was a failure, owing to cloudy weather.

ROME, January 24.—The census of Rome has been completed. The total population is 250,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 24.—The cholera has disappeared from this city and suburbs. Clear bills of health are now granted to all departing vessels.

PARIS, January 24.—No immediate change will be made in the Ministry. All rumors to the contrary are false.

A Prussian soldier was attacked by a French workman at Epernay to-day and badly wounded. The assailant has been arrested and will be tried. No serious complication is expected to result from the occurrence.

VIENNA, January 24.—The lower house of the Reichsrath to-day, without debate, passed to a second reading the convention between Austria and the United States, recently negotiated by Minister Jay.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 24, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾. American securities quiet and steady—5-20s of '62, 92¾@c: 5-20s of '65, 93¾; 5-20s of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 97.

FRANKFORT, January 24.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, January 24.—Rentes 55 francs 37 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 10½d. Red winter wheat, 11s 8dal1s. 10d. Four 26sa28s. Corn, 30sa30s 6d.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Arrangements for a Convention in February.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day decided to call a convention for the consideration of means for the improvement of the Ohio river on the twentieth of February, and made an appropriation therefor. The Board of Trade of this city has been invited to appoint a committee to co-operate. Each Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, municipal organization and boatmen's associations in cities of twenty-five thousand inhabitants will be entitled to five delegates; in cities of less population, three delegates each; insurance companies in small towns on the Ohio river, one delegate; besides these engineers on the Ohio and other Western rivers will be invited.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

J. A. Hancock, residing with his son in Pelt, Wabash county, Minn., burned the house and then hung himself, in a fit of insanity.

A great storm of snow and wind prevails at Cheyenne, and the railroad is blocked again.

The small-pox is making its appearance in various parts of Canada.

In Chicago during last week there was a marked increase in the number of deaths from small-pox as well as from other causes.

General Sheridan and staff have returned to Chicago from their grand buffalo hunt with the Ducal party.

The grand jury at Chicago continues the investigation of the riot case. It is believed that no one will be indicted.

The corporation of Brown University, at a meeting yesterday, elected to the Presidency Rev. Dr. E. G. Robinson, of Rochester Theological Seminary.

Judge Guild and others presented a petition yesterday to Governor Parker, for a further respite of Botts, who is sentenced to be hanged at Newark on Friday for the murder of Halstead. The Governor declined to interfere any further in the matter.

Mrs. Davis, widow of the late Hon. John Davis, who had been Governor of Massachusetts and United States Senator, and a sister of Hon. George Bancroft, minister to Germany, died in Worcester yesterday morning, after a lingering and painful illness, at the age of eighty.

A prominent manufacturer of a wood working machine, at Cincinnati, has received orders from the Government of Japan for shingle and lath machines, turning lathes and other machines for wood-working with all the gearing necessary to run the same, all to be shipped immediately via San Francisco.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, convened yesterday at Akron, W. C. Burts, Department Commander, presiding. From the report of Adjutant General Hepler it appears that there are one hundred and thirty-two working posts, with revised ritual. Officers for the ensuing were elected, as follows: Wm. C. Burts, Cleveland, Commander; J. W. Smith, Toledo, Senior Vice Commander; J. S. Clerner, Salem, Junior Vice Commander; G. M. Boyd, Xenia, Medical Director; Rev. Wm. E. Ernshaw, National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Chaplain; Council of Administration, J. S. Seymour, Hudson; W. D. Moore, Sylvania; Geo. Blocker, Dayton; H. B. Wolcott, Geneva; Q. M. Culver, Sandusky. Toledo will be the next place of meeting, July 24th next. A grand ball was given by the encampment last night.

At Louisville, yesterday, Conrad Webber, a German blacksmith, fell out of a wagon in a fit and broke his neck.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill making appropriation to carry out such civil service rules as adopted by the President. Referred.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the President was requested to send to the Senate the amount of money received and disbursed by the Government since March, 1869, with the amount of embezzlements; with the amount remaining charged to internal revenue officers; number of defaulters; number prosecuted; a statement of criminal prosecutions instituted under the internal revenue laws; number of officers receiving pay from the Government who have been dispensed with since March, 1869, and the saving thereby; also, the same information with reference to the last information.

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution for adjournment on the third Monday in May.

Mr. COLE favored an early adjournment.

Mr. MORTON, by consent, modified the resolution so as to fix the 29th day of May for adjournment. There were two amendments pending, Mr. Sumner's, providing that Congress shall not adjourn until after it shall have passed the supplementary Civil Rights bill, and Mr. Schurz's, providing that it shall not adjourn until after the revision of the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws and reform of the Civil Service. Mr. SHERMAN opposed the resolution. He thought it an extraordinary resolution, as it had originated in the Senate. Heretofore such resolutions had come from the House. There was no occasion for the resolution, as the majority could adjourn at any time.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the resolution. If it passed the people would come to the conclusion there was to be nothing done in the way of reform. He also protested against the practice of postponing the appropriation bills to the close of the session. The morning hour expired, and the amnesty bill came up.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, it was laid aside, and the bill for the relief of Chicago was taken up.

After a lengthy discussion, all amendments were voted down, and the bill as reported by the committee was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill reported yesterday to establish an educational fund was taken up.

Mr. PIERCE, of Mississippi, made a speech in favor of the bill. He said prominent educators and men prominent in the labor question looked towards the proceeds of the public lands for the education of the people. Laborers, who constituted four-fifths of the people, considered, too, that the land was theirs. It was not proposed by the bill to supercede the common school system, but rather to strengthen it.

Mr. KERR proposed to make the bill the special order for a certain day, which Mr. PIERCE declined.

Mr. McINTYRE, a member of the Educational Committee, opposed the bill, saying the question of education should be left to the States.

The bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of thirty-five thousand women of America for a declaratory law to secure the right of suffrage. He asserted that that in his judgment as surely as the sun rolled on its course, the right asked by this petition would be accorded to the women citizens of the United States. He asked that the petition, (which he partly unrolled to the great amusement of the members) might be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was done.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution directing that committee to inquire, first, whether the commerce among the States was injuriously affected by any inadequacy in the present means of land transportation, or by any combination or monopoly in control or ownership thereof, by excessive, unjust, excessive or inequitable rates of freight or fare charged by common carriers, or by means of other burdens or restraints imposed on such commerce by carriers; second, whether commerce with foreign nations and on the coasts and waters of the United States, or at any port thereof, is injuriously affected by any illegal requirements or restraints under quarantine, health or other laws or customs of any State; third, whether at any ports of the United States discriminations are practiced in grants, on arriving thereat, are subject to wrongs or deprivations which require legislation; and, fourth, what legislation or other rules is required to put the commerce and the entire tonnage of the foreign commerce of the United States, the Committee or sub-Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit at such times as may be deemed proper. The resolution, which was reported unanimously from the Committee, was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the general civil appropriation bill. Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment repealing all laws that authorize the publication of the laws in newspapers.

Mr. MAYNARD objected to it as out of order, in proposing to change an existing law. The objection was sustained, and the amendment ruled out. A proviso for sale of advertising was then inserted, on motion of Mr. POMEROY, and was sustained by Mr. MAYNARD and opposed by Messrs. GARFIELD and SARGENT.

After progressing as far as page thirty of the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FROM COLORADO.

Furious Snow Storm—Extraordinarily Cold Weather—Powder Accident—Flouring Mill Burned.

DENVER, COL., January 24.—After three weeks of very fine weather a sudden change took place about six o'clock yesterday, when a severe gale, accompanied with snow set in, and for several hours raged with great fury. The thermometer fell about forty degrees during the night. The storm reached Santa Fe south and Georgetown west. At Denver this morning the thermometer was ten below zero, and at Central twenty below—the coldest known for years; at Colorado Springs it was twelve degrees below.

A terrible accident occurred at Clear Creek Canon, near Golden City, yesterday, on the extension of the Colorado Central Railroad. A number of laborers were engaged in attempting to dry a box of Hercules powder at a camp fire, when the powder exploded, killing two men, John Hughes and Barney Bloom, and seriously wounding several others.

A disastrous fire occurred at Littleton, seven miles from Denver, this morning, burning the Rough and Ready flouring mill, in which was stored ten thousand bushels of wheat and about six hundred sacks of flour. The mill was one of the finest in the territory. Loss over $50,000; insurance not known.

NOT GUILTY.

Mrs. Wharton Acquitted—She Goes Bail for Another Trial

ANNAPOLIS, January 24.—In the Wharton trial the jury this morning rendered a verdict of *not guilty*. Before the jury entered the court, large crowds were present, among whom were Mrs. Wharton and daughter, who appeared in good spirits as soon as the favorable character of the verdict was known.

Mrs. Wharton was admitted to bail in $5,000 upon the indictment for attempting to poison Vanness, and gave her own personal recognizance and $2,500 each of two sureties, viz: J. Crawford Neilson and Miss Nellie Wharton. Mrs. Wharton remains a few days in Annapolis at the house of a friend.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1872.

CONKLIN'S PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Judge Barnard granted an attachment on the property of Henry R. Conklin, Secretary of the Bowery Savings Bank, on application of the receiver, who deposes that Conklin abstracted at least $125,000, and has absconded.

DECISION AGAINST A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ON A SUICIDE'S POLICY.

A verdict has been given against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, in the case of a policy of $10,000 upon the life of a suicide.

ANOTHER STREET CAR MURDER.

Professor of music John B. Panoromo, assaulted and robbed in a Myrtle avenue car in Brooklyn, last night, has since died. The railroad company profess ignorance of the affair, and there is no clue to the murderer.

SUMMER RESIDENCE BURNED.

Gen. Cadwallader's summer residence at Trenton was burned this morning. Loss $20,000; insured.

MEXICANS FAVOR ANNEXATION.

An army officer writes from the Texan frontier, January 12: "I have just returned from the interior of Mexico. We found the people most unanimous for immediate annexation to the United States."

SMALL-POX.

There were sixteen deaths from small-pox in Brooklyn last week.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Thirty publishers met here last evening, and discussed the international copy-right. A committee of five was appointed to draft a bill for presentation to Congress protecting their interests.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Arrived, the steamer Oregon, from Bristol.

The steamer Java, for Liverpool, took $246,615 in specie. Among her passengers were W. H. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Patey, and Miss Edith Wynne, of the late Dolby troupe.

The steamer Holsatia will not sail until Tuesday next.

Capture of a Sneak Thief and Recovery of Stolen Watches.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALINEVILLE, O., January 23, 1872.

A young man named Jacob Barnhard, who has been working at one of the hotels of this place for a few weeks, decamped on Sunday night, taking with him two gold watches belonging to ladies at the hotel. On Monday he was captured at New Lisbon, the watches recovered and he safely lodged in jail. From developments made in the search of the effects of the thief, it is apparent that he belongs to an organized gang, and the place he occupies is chiefly a receiver of stolen articles.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Cost of Equalization of Bounties.

Steamboatmen to be Heard To-day.

Investigation as to Commercial Interests.

BUTLER TO MARSHAL THE WOMAN SUFFRAGANS.

The Chicago Relief Bill Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1872.

Equalization of Bounties.

The House Military Committee has under consideration the various bills equalizing bounties, and while desirous of reporting a measure of the kind, are restrained by the estimates submitted from the War Department. These show that a bill to give eight and one-third dollars a month would involve an expenditure ranging from one hundred and seventy-five millions to four hundred millions. The estimate from the same quarter for giving additional bounty under the act of 1866 to all soldiers who were discharged for disability before the expiration of two years is that it will require fifteen millions.

Revival of American Commerce—Steamboatmen to Have a Hearing.

The Committee on Commerce to-day discussed the general subject of aiding to revive American shipping, but reached no conclusion. To-morrow the steamboat men will be heard in favor of their new bill, and in answer to all who have been first heard against them. On Friday the committee meets with the Post-office Committee of the Senate to consider the question of ocean mail service.

Negley's Proposed Investigation.

Mr. Negley's resolution of Monday for the investigation of various matters pertaining to the commercial interests of the country was presented by Mr. Shellabarger to-day, and passed without objection. The investigation will have a wide sweep, and will take in Dr. Carnochan's extortions in New York harbor, and combinations among railway lines to charge exorbitant freightage will receive especial attention.

Woman's Suffrage.

It was given out in the morning papers that a great woman's suffrage demonstration was to be made this morning, before the House Judiciary Committee, the occasion being the presentation of a petition for suffrage signed by thirty-five thousand women. It appears, however, that the committee knew nothing of it, and only Gen. Butler had arranged to be on hand. When he arrived Dr. Mary Walker, Mrs. Beecher Hooker, and Mrs. Lockwood and husband, of this city, were waiting for him. Upon entering the Committee room, Mrs. Lockwood undertook to address Butler and present the petition. Mrs. Hooker interrupted, and asserted him that Mrs. Lockwood had no authority to act in the matter. Dr. Mary Walker jumped to her feet and declared it was all right, and Mrs. Hooker was mistaken. Mrs. Lockwood then pronounced an eulogy upon Butler, and informed him that they looked to him to lead their forces in the great battle. Butler responded that he felt the honor of the position, and would assume the duties imposed upon him. The petition was read, remarks he addressed the women as "fellow-citizens," and went over a short speech, which he subsequently made in the House on presenting the petition at the close of the morning hour. Mrs. Hooker explained that the Lockwood wing got possession of the petition through a sick woman, in whose care the separate petitions were, entrusting them to Mrs. Lockwood to paste into one imposing roll.

The Chicago Relief Bill Passed.

The Senate spent most of the day over Logan's bill to remit duties on building materials for the Chicago sufferers. There was a strong opposition developed arose chiefly from three interests which have active representatives here. These were the great dealers who supply Chicago with lumber, the large brick dealers who have agents on the ground, and the West Side real estate speculators, who are active opposers. There are numerous minor interests, but the three named are the most prominent and powerful. Finally, however, the proposition to include the Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers was defeated with other amendments, and the bill was passed substantially as reported by Mr. Logan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1872.

UNIFORM TAX ON TOBACCO.

The Committee on Ways and Means heard the tobacco men again to-day. Dr. Spence, of Cincinnati, representing the Tobacco Association and the manufacturers of Cincinnati and Covington, advocated a uniform tax of sixteen cents on tobacco. The filling interest was severely suffering, owing to the present tax on that branch of trade. A uniform tax of sixteen cents would produce $60,000,000 annually, provided due care be taken in its collection. It was desirable that they should have more specific details in the law, so that there may be not be so many decisions of the Commissioner, which were not always uniform. Mr. Pepers, of Ohio, Mr. Stevenson, a poor but honest man who was unable to buy chewing tobacco, and appealed for relief to the plug men, who are suffering from fine cut competition. Mr. Bagley, of Detroit, addition to what he said yesterday, remarked that all tobacco men are making money, and he did not believe the people desired any change in the law.

WANT CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day gave a hearing to a delegation consisting of F. M. Johnson, Chauncey Coon, Stephen Dow, and R. M. Pomeroy, of Boston, and Geo. W. Allen, of Milwaukee, who asked for the removal of duty on hides, a corresponding reduction of the duty on leather, and a renewal of the duty on bark extract. The members of the committee promised to give the subject the consideration which its importance merits.

THE CHICAGO BANKS.

According to the latest official statement, show ten per cent. better reserve than the banks of any other city excepting Albany.

THE NEW ORLEANS SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Have left for that city. Gen. Emory telegraphed to the War Department to-day, "All quiet, and parties seem to be preparing for the Congressional investigation."

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments among others were made to-day: Alexander Cope, Sixteenth district, Ohio; Henry E. Morgan, First district, Ohio, to be assessors of internal revenue.

ARKANSAS SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Senatorial Investigation Committee in Senator Clayton's case had before it Representative Edwards, who modified his denial of the previous day of any knowledge of combinations to elect Clayton as Senator. O. P. Snyder, member from the Second Arkansas district, was positive in his denial of a corrupt coalition to elect Clayton.

The factionists of New Orleans have suspended hostilities, pending the advent of the Congressional investigating committee.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Prospect at Smith's Ferry Improving—Strike at Cash-Up—New Well on the Long Farm—Oil in Butler County.

The Beaver *Argus* reports that the oil prospects in the Smith's Ferry region are improving and things there are assuming a cheerful aspect again. A gentleman from that vicinity informed us on last Saturday that there are now four wells on the road between Smith's Ferry and Ohioville, about 1¼ miles from the former place, yielding as follows: One 50 barrels per week, another 25 barrels per week, and two yielding 90 barrels per month. This is new territory, and four other wells are going down in the same locality. We will not be surprised, therefore, to hear of numerous strikes and large wells in that region.

A well at Cash-Up, near the McLaughlin well, commenced spouting on Saturday, but as it had not been tubed no reliable estimate could be made of its capacity. It is owned by Dr. Shamburg.

H. M. Norton, of Titusville, has struck a forty barrel well on the Long farm, seven miles below Parker's Landing—his third strike in that vicinity within a few months.

A letter from Martinsburg, Butler county, to the Titusville *Herald*, gives a glowing account of the prospects of that region as an oil field. The writer says: The vicinity of Martinsburg, Butler county, is now the most certain, reliable and profitable oil territory in the State, and furnishes the fairest and best field for legitimate operations. The excitement in this region, although of recent origin, is now very high and constantly and rapidly on the increase, as new and important developments are made, and bids fair to rival all other districts in certainty and quantity of production. The fact is now beyond dispute that the wells in this section are the most productive in the State, and from spring opens, as indications now show, the rush to this region will be beyond all former precedent, and eclipse the famous Pithole excitement of 1865. Neither will the excitement be without substantial foundation, as the territory is unprecedentedly rich and productive, and will most certainly justify the most sanguine anticipations in regard to its productiveness.

There are about one hundred wells, (or about one-quarter of the whole number drilling in the oil regions), in different stages of drilling at present in the Petersburg region, many of which will be completed in ten or fifteen days, and as they are some distance from the producing wells, the extent and capacity of the territory will then be fully demonstrated. The Titusville *Herald* gives the following information as to producing wells in this field. On the Fox estate there are a number of wells averaging ten barrels a day. Those owned by the heirs of the estate are eight in number. On the Rupert farm there are eight wells producing ten barrels each. There are ten wells drilling on the Whittling farm. On the David Shoup farm the Palmer well is producing sixty barrels, and Davis' Novelty ten barrels. The Morrison well, on the Collner farm, has produced eighty barrels per day for three months; Fleming & McKay's well, same territory, forty barrels per day; Farquhar's well, Vincel tract, same farm, down to third sand, with five hundred feet of oil in the hole; on Soel Fink tract, same farm, Palph & Riddle's well is drilling 100 barrels. Hall, Galey tract, Walker & Aros have a thirty barrel well; Galey wells Nos. 1 and 2 are producing fifteen barrels each; Galloway well, same tract, is doing thirty-five barrels per day; Caswell, sixty barrels. On the Keating farm the Decousse well is doing forty barrels. On the Hall farm Hall & Shoup's well struck a well on Monday which is doing 150 barrels. The Jackson, Vincel & Shoup well, same farm, has averaged thirty barrels per day for over forty days. Bly and Andrews have six or seven wells drilling on the line of the C. Ritz and Ashburg farms, one of which was tubed on Tuesday and is producing 200 barrels per day; five barrels. On the C. Ritz farm is the Nottingham well No. 1, which is doing fifty barrels. The Big Bend, Hamilton & Co.'s well is producing ten barrels. The Antwerp or Hulings well on the Ashbaugh farm, was finished in September, and has produced seventy-five barrels per day. There are twenty wells drilling on this farm. Several will be finished in a few days. On the Foust farm the Goss & Gould well is doing ten barrels a day

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1872.

THE Republican State Central Committee meets at Harrisburg to-day, for the purpose of fixing the time of holding the State Nominating Convention.

THE New Orleans Investigating Committee leaves for that city to-day. It is to be hoped that the inquiry will be made as thorough and searching as possible. The composition of the committee warrants the hope that it will discharge the duty assigned it without fear or favor.

THE coke trade of Pittsburgh has been very largely increased during the past year. In 1870 the receipts by the Connellsville *Railroad* were but a fraction over four and a *half* million bushels, while last year they reached fourteen and a quarter million. With the increase in the number of blast furnaces the demand for coke increases, and with a proper freight tariff the tonnage from coke alone would soon form a source of large revenue to the railroad company.

THE government of San Salvador has lately issued a decree recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recited grounds of the decree being that their struggle is based upon the principle of the rights of men; and that the fact of their having organized a republican form of government, coupled with the warlike attitude they have been able, in the face of so many difficulties, to maintain, constitutes a sufficient title on which to recognize such belligerency.

IN our article, few days ago, on the "HECKER Circular," we did *not* say that the proposition was approved by the German press. On the contrary, we stated as clearly as possible that not only the German press but Germans in general rejected the HECKER scheme as "inconsistant with their most cherished principles." What seemed to us strange was that they rejected neither the HECKER explanation of the Temperance movement, nor its offensive imputations upon the motives of the Temperance people.

CONSIDERING the character of the medical testimony for the defense in the case of Mrs. WHARTON, the news of her acquittal, which we publish elsewhere, will hardly surprise anybody. It is true that the verdict of a jury cannot determine the question of moral guilt or innocence, but in the case of Mrs. WHARTON the least that can be said is that the presumptions of her guilt have all failed, and that her goodness and amiability seem to have been as clearly established as that her misfortunes and sufferings have been almost unparalleled. The verdict which restores Mrs. WHARTON to liberty and society calls for an immediate reopening of the case of Dr. SCHOEPPE.

A LATE number of a leading paper of Germany gives some interesting particulars concerning M. CATACAZY, late Russian Minister to Washington, and the intrigues which are said to have led to his recall. He is stated to have long been a favorite of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who regarded him as an adept in Eastern affairs, and is reported always to have shown special zeal in looking after the interests of Russia in the Bosphorus. When, at the beginning of last year, the Black Sea affair was under consideration by the London Conference, a good deal of anxiety prevailed among Russian diplomatists, who feared that the improved cordiality then taking place in the relations between the United States and England might strengthen Lord GRANVILLE's resistance to the proposition for giving up the neutrality of the Black Sea, and that Russia's importance in the Conference, which was chiefly based on her friendship with the United States, might decrease, and her position grow more difficult accordingly. The appointment of a new American Minister to England being then about to take place under circumstances so propitious for the settlement of the Alabama question, M. CATACAZY was instructed by his government to do his utmost to prevent the acceptance of the proposal of Great Britain for an arrangement, and to obtain the appointment of a Minister not likely to be regarded with favor in England. His over-zealousness in carrying out these instructions is said to have led him to abandon his usual prudence, and finally to burn his fingers in the manner already known.

HOWEVER deeply the defeat of amnesty might be regretted, the rebel orators and organs of the Southern States will have themselves principally to thank for that result, should it come to pass. The recent recurrence of the anniversary of the birth of General LEE appears to have been seized upon as a proper occasion for the exhibition of a vast amount of treasonable temper throughout that section. It is nearly eleven years ago since the war began—almost seven years since it ended, and yet the leaders of the Southern people seem as fixed and fierce in their rebellious spirit as ever. The late violent address of General EARLY to the students of the LEE University for instance—applauded to the echo by those who listened to it—urging them to remain true to the principles for which the South fought, to spurn now and ever the idea of "dead issues," and to "brand with the mark (of CAIN those who had proved recreant to their principles since the surrender," is heralded abroad by the press of that quarter as "a masterly vindication of the great Southern chieftain and the cause which he represented," while not a word is uttered in reprobation of the madness and folly of thus keeping alive the baleful fires of the war. Had the Southern people accepted the situation in good faith, and lent their efforts to the accomplishment of practical, peaceful reconstruction, it is probable that a general amnesty measure would have been passed long ago. But to demand political restoration while cursing the restorer, is not exactly calculated to placate Congress or put it in the mood of abolishing the policy of exclusion, however greatly of itself this is to be desired. Let the Southern people blot out the spirit of intolerance, and recognize and obey the Constitution as amended. That is the way in which to secure amnesty and obtain control of their own affairs.

IN a letter respecting the business of iron ship-building, a well known Philadelphia manufacturer says that in the yards in that city and vicinity there are in process of construction sixteen iron steamers, seven of which range from twenty-five hundred to three thousand tons each. In addition to this, the Detroit *Post* states that the new yard at Wyandotte, Michigan, expects to be crowded with work throughout the year; while it is also reported that the yard at Buffalo has all the business it can do for more than twelve months to come. It appears, indeed, that every iron ship-building yard in the country has quite as much work on hand as the contractors can manage, and there seems no reason to doubt that if the protection now existing is maintained for the next ten or twelve years, the business will develop into a great and permanent industry. It is probable, indeed, that it would already have attained much larger proportions, had not the constant tinkering of the revenue laws—by weakening confidence for the future tended to unsettle men's minds and deter them from making investments in iron property. What is needed is a settled instead of a shuffling policy. No thinking man who looks at the enormous increase of our iron manufactures since the policy of fostering home labor was adopted by the Government, can escape the conviction that these results could never have been reached under a system of free trade. If Congress will simply profit by the example set by England herself in this matter, the country will be perfectly satisfied. During the infancy of her iron manufactures Great Britain advanced the duty upon Continental iron fifteen times in forty years, and fostered them until they had become so firmly established as to defy competition. Only keep up the protective duties which now exclude the products of the pauper labor of Europe, and we shall presently have vessels enough and to spare.

CONGRESS has at last taken in hand the question of the importation of criminals from foreign countries, to which we recently at some length referred. Every honest, healthy and industrious immigrant who lands on our shores, of course conduces to the national strength and prosperity, and deserves welcome at our hands, but the authorities of not a few European countries have chosen to consider the United States as a convenient because remote, penal colony, to which to ship the lawless and desperate element of their population, which, mingling in the general mass of emigration, has generally escaped detection on arrival here, to the subsequent grievous harm and injury of every community into which it has flowed. This practice of making the United States the recipient of the refuse of Europe is now likely to be stopped. An important measure now pending in Congress for the establishment of a system of national protection for immigrants on the high seas and after landing, contains a provision making it unlawful to land in the United States any person who has been convicted of an infamous crime or who has been in prison for other than political offenses, or who has been pardoned or released on condition that he should emigrate to the United States. Such person may be taken into custody, if *prima fa-*

Municipal bonds, to aid in the construction of railroads, have been pronounced valid by the United States Court in Michigan, in ten long and closely printed columns of "opinion."

Several young ladies have been admitted as "associate" members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Colchester. The general attendance has become larger and the general tone of sanctity proportionately less.

A Newburyport woman lately became the happy mother of triplets, one of which has black hair, one red, and the other white. She won't have to tie pieces of ribbon on them to know them apart. Three cheers for the Red, White and Black!

As everything at the South depends upon the education of the freedmen, it is sad to be informed by the Rev. Mr. Foster that "we are not gaining upon Southern ignorance." "We are only educating," he adds, "in an imperfect manner, a number equal to the annual increase."

Wonderful is all manner of intelligence from Paris. The once notorious newspaper *Le Monde*—formerly *L'Univers*—says that it can no longer conscientiously employ printers on Sunday, and that it will not, therefore, furnish its patrons with *Le Monde* on Monday. The Bishops are in raptures, and are all writing complimentary letters to the editors.

Female fox hunters are the terror of Alabama agriculturists.

The St. Louis *Times* has about $100,000 worth of libel suits pending against it.

The Manchester *Friend* has been established as the organ of the new school of English Quakers.

The Roman liturgy is to replace the Gallican in the French Roman Catholic churches.

The disciples of Auguste Comte in New York celebrated his birthday on Saturday evening.

The growing crop of grain in the blue-grass region, Kentucky, never looked better than it does this season.

The Glasgow Presbytery of the United Presbyterians has abolished subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith.

Massachusetts has a right to congratulate herself on her good name in the financial world. The last of the loan in aid of the "great bore" through the Hoosac Mountains has been taken up in London at 95 gold, or above par in currency.

In a book entitled "Glimpses of a Brighter Land," purporting to contain communications from the departed, a spirit called "Flora" reports herself as having found a room—in Heaven—"colored rich dark crimson, shaded from dark up to shell pink."

Jonathan Edward's writing-desk and bookcase have been presented to the Theological School of Yale.

A barber in New York has a dog without any hair on it whatever except a moustache, which is died black and kept carefully waxed out at the end.

The Methodists are complaining that there is but one of their denominations on the Committee of Biblical Revisers, which numbers twenty-one names. They do not like this method of doing the work.

The Ninth Regiment Band Concerts, temporarily interrupted by the death of Col. Fisk, were resumed on Sunday night at the Grand Opera House in New York. Another case of "funeral baked meats." See Hamlet.

The Japanese army is to be instructed in military tactics by a corps of French officers. Has'n't the Mikado heard of Moltke?

Fires arising from non-explosive kerosene are of daily occurrence in Yeddo. American civilization sweeps everything before it.

A Springfield tailor advertises "diagonal" coats and vests. How can a man keep straight in clothes like that?

The Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia has secured already $300,000 of the $400,000 which it was proposed to raise. It is to be open to all, "without respect to creed, country or color."

"Who," says the *Saturday Review*, "can enjoy a chat with a man who always talks of women as females, and of a man as an individual; with whom things are never like, but similar; who never begins a thing, but always commences it; who does not choose, but elects; who does not help, but facilitates; who does not supply, but caters; nor buy, but always purchases; who calls a beggar a mendicant; with whom a servant is always domestic, where he is not an inmate; who does not say anything, but states it, and does not end, but terminates it; who calls a house a residence, in which he does not live, but resides; with whom place is a locality, and things do not happen, but transpire?"

The *Pall Mall Gazette* laments the rapid expansion of Hansard, whose "Parliamentary Debates" grow in more than arithmetical progression. Up to 1830 less than two and a half volumes were required for a session, while now "five volume sessions" are the rule, and the stream of talk flows with annually augmenting volume. From the Conquest in 1066, down to 1837, only 140 volumes hold all the reported Parliamentary talk, while from Victoria's accession in 1837 to 1871, no less than 170 volumes have been added. Sheridan's equivocal compliment to Gibbon, correcting the epithet "Luminous," by saying "Oh! I meant voluminous," may be applied with added force to the eloquence of Parliament—and Congress.

There is a religious sect in London called the Peculiar People. They are very peculiar indeed. They have fitted up a chapel in one of the arches of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. On entering, the brothers and sisters kiss each other, and take off their hats and bonnets. A hymn is sung, a brother offers up a prayer, very long and very ungrammatical. A leading sister then expounds the Revelations. During the discourse a boy begins to plunge and kick, and falls on the floor. A girl is seized with a like mania, pulls off her boots and begins to dance like the other, with surprising sounds in her throat and extraordinary contortions, boy and girl going it until the girl faints. The sermon goes on as if nothing had happened, and the people listen; but one after another is seized with the dancing fury—the sisters draw the brothers on to the dancing ground, pulling off their coats and boots, and all go into a perfect furor of kicking and leaping, until their strength is exhausted and the Bedlamite worship is ended.

In a recent number of the N. Y. *Observer*, "Irenæus"—The Rev. Dr. Prime—offered a reward of fifty dollars, to be paid to a society for the relief of pastors' widows, if any one would furnish a well authenticated case of meanness meaner than the one he related, where a minister's wife was invited to visit one week among the people and then her week's board was deducted from his salary. The claimants for this reward have been numerous.

THE members of the New York City Council of Political Reform are wiser than some Congressmen. They recommend to the Legislature that the President's plan of Civil Service Reform be applied to the various non-elective offices in that city. There are some ten thousand offices under the city government, and eight thousand would be affected by the proposed bill. In municipal affairs, even more than in national or State administration, this principle is applicable, because nothing so much resembles private business than the management of a town or city. How well the principle of applying the tests of honesty and efficiency to the servants of the people works wherever employed, is shown in the admirable results of the system introduced a year or two ago into the Sub-Treasury of New York. In that department politics are as strictly excluded as in the banking house and the great mercantile firms in our city. Men are appointed solely on account of their fitness for the discharge of the duties they are required to perform. So long as these duties are properly performed they are sure of their places. At first great difficulties were encountered in finding exactly the right men. They literally had to be brought in by being employed in other vocations. They were recruited from the banks and merchants' stores instead of from the politicians and office seekers. A system of strict accountability was introduced, and the details of the department conducted on strict business principles. The result is that the office is one of the best conducted in the whole country.

IT now seems that the Governor of Michigan acted prematurely in announcing by proclamation that the sufferers by fire in his State are so fully supplied with food and raiment that further relief is unnecessary. The sufferers themselves state that a visit of their Executive to the afflicted regions would certainly satisfy him that his announcement has been made too soon, and that much suffering still exists which cannot be removed without continued assistance. The thanks rendered to the benevolent world in the Governor's proclamation, the people second feelingly, but till another summer at least they indicate themselves largely dependent on continued donations.

IT appears that the city of Knoxville, Tenn., is built over an immense cave. Recently in digging cisterns at the hotels, "the bottom fell out," and what were intended for cisterns made excellent sewers. Similar results followed excavations on other premises. The other day a public cistern, designed to hold three thousand five hundred barrels of water, had been completed, and seven feet of water pumped in. Within five minutes after the depth of the water had been measured, it had all disappeared. Further investigation showed that part of the bottom had fallen in, and the water run off somewhere in the interior of the earth.

The *Spectator* praises Higginson's "Atlantic Essays" to the extent of a column and a half. It says his "style is charming, and has a dash and freedom never losing command over itself."

The Berlin (Wisconsin) *Journal* says Walter Gage was arrested for having two wives, was examined, and his release arranged on condition that he should procure a divorce from his first wife.

Kate Raymond, of the Bowery Theater, was robbed of a $300 gold chain and watch by a sneak thief who entered her dressing room while she was on the stage on Saturday night.

Much talk is made in Albany, N. Y., about the absence of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, from the State Senate. Democrats say that he is dodging the responsibility, fearing his votes might damage his prospects of the Presidency. As if he ever had any!

Mr. Greeley mildly stigmatizes tobacco consumers as men of "abominable habits." And again the question arises: Which is worse—cigars or income tax?

It is said Stokes and young Bennett had a dispute at Delmonico's last year, when Stokes insulted Bennett and the Yacht Club Commodore seized him by the throat. Stokes then drew his revolver and fired, but missed Bennett. The affair was afterward hushed up.

According to the Rochester *Democrat* there is an illustrious relative of the still more illustrious Beethoven in that city. It says: "Adversity works singular transformations. In another column the wife of the great Beethoven's grandson advertises for music pupils.

James Stephens, once Head Center of the Irish revolutionists and Chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood, has been stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel for some time. He is not visited by O'Donovan Rossa or any of the Fenian exiles.

At the sale of Baron Kilkup's library in London last month the highest price brought by any one book was £400, or $2,000, for a manuscript of "Lancelot du Lac," in four volumes, with forty-seven miniatures. A manuscript of Dante sold for £225.

Miss Lulu Lawrence, of West Ninth street, New York, gave an entertainment of private theatricals, on Thursday evening, the piece selected being called "Boots at the Swan." A number of the Russian officers from the fleet in the harbor were present.

Weston, the pedestrian, is asking for a divorce in the District Court of Nashua county, Iowa. In his petition, he says that he is a "person of a very sensitive nature," and that his wife talks saucy to him sometimes, which injures his feelings so as to "constitute such inhuman treatment as to endanger his life." Why doesn't he *walk* away from such an unfeeling woman?

An excellent portrait of the late W. H. Sedley Smith—as he was in his dashing *Rolando* days—hangs in the exhibition hall of the Boston Museum.

O. L. Grant, brother of the President, ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, the Hon Jas. M. Ashley, of Ohio, the Hon. Thos. A. Jencks, of Rhode Island, and Dr. W. S. Fort, United States Navy, were at New York Astor House on Monday last.

The Parepa-Rosa Troupe will give a short season of English opera in New York, beginning February 5th. Santley, the baritone, has become a member of the troupe, and Harold's "Maid of Athens" and Cherubini's "Water Carrier" will be produced.

Colonel James Forney, United States Marine Corps, a son of the venerable editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, has just been ordered to the navy yard in that city. He went into the marine service when very young, and rose rapidly for gallant conduct. For eleven years he has been in active service, most of the time during the war, having served with Farragut, by whom he was held in high esteem.

Mr. Spurgeon does not given up his sportiveness. He is not less the child of mirth than of redemption. He likes to twit the wandering lambs which will not recognize his fold. His is the playfulness of orthodoxy, poking fun at heterodoxy. Very recently he returned from a jaunt on the continent, during which he visited Rome. He brought back with him no thing but a series of contemptuous smiles at the delusions of the Roman Catholic religion.

Of all the sensational performances of the present day that of the Prussian Hercules, Herr Holtum, at the Holborn Amphitheater in London, is described as the most striking. There he has been nightly performing a similar trick, but the cannon of Herr Holtum is not a trick, but a reality. A siege gun, drawn into the arena by two horses, is loaded by an artilleryman, and in sight of the audience a cannon ball of twenty pounds weight is inserted. Then Herr Holtum walks to the opposite side, and standing close to the muzzle, gives the word of command, "Fire!" and sure enough after a flash and a boom, which shakes the building, the cannon ball is caught by the Prussian Hercules. On one occasion—either through some slight error in the management of the gun, or owing to the charge of powder being too great for the cannon ball passed over Herr Holtum's head, instead of into his hands; and, as if to prove that "there was really no deception," carried away a portion of one of the pilasters.

A literary ex-confederate thus describes the death of Bishop General Leonidas Polk for the Richmond Whig. He pulled a wire. While "sojourning in the country" he spent a day with a group of officers, among whom was Polk was making a reconnoissance of the enemy's lines from the summit of the Pike Mountains, a lofty, solitary mount, which jutted out from the range and formed the apex of an acute angle, on which our line was arranged. The situation was a very hazardous one, being commanded, or rather reached, by guns from any portion of the enemy's lines. The unusual assemblage in such a conspicuous place soon attracted the vigilant enemy. A battery in front immediately fired one shot, which we afterwards found out was but the prelude to one of the most fearful shellings I ever witnessed. The group was standing between young Beauregard's battery and the fifth company of Washington artillery. Johnston being on the works looking through a field glass. The first shot could not have missed him two feet, but the only attention he paid to it was to turn his glasses to the battery that fired it. Polk had, in the meantime, separated from the group, and was walking thoughtfully away, with his left side to the enemy, his head down, and his hands clasped behind him. The second shell fired at the crowd struck him in the arm, and passed through the body, tearing out his heart, and then crushing his right arm above the elbow. He dropped on one knee, wavered, then fell on one side—dead. I had hardly turned my back when I heard the murmur of horror through the line, 'General Polk is killed.' Johnston said not a word, but ran to him and lifted him in his arms. Hardee uttered a cry, and also rushed forward. He was past all human help. The members of his staff tenderly lifted and bore him from the field."

A Monster Engine.

The largest stationary engine in the world was put into operation a few days ago at the Lehigh Zinc Works, at Friedensville, Lehigh county, Pa. It is of three thousand horse power, its weight 650 tons, and is capable of pumping, if necessary, from 15,000 to 17,000 gallons of water per minute, and this from a depth of 300 feet. The two steam pipes are sections of beams weighing 24 tons. The cylinders is 110½ inches in diameter, and the length of stroke is 10 feet. Two wrought iron shafts weigh 16 tons each. Crank pins one ton each. The piston rod is 14 inches in diameter. The crosshead weighs eight tons. The connecting rods weigh 11 tons each, their length is 41 feet 2½ inches, and their diameter 10 inches in the neck and 15 inches in the middle.

An Excellent Paper.

[From the Charleston (West Va.,) Herald.]

An excellent paper for those interested in coal, iron, oil and river matters, is the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

AN intelligent writer in the Troy *Daily Times* has found a new use for the signal service. He makes it a sort of medical director by considering that the knowledge of climate gained by its effective working may be useful in saving life from the ravages of disease. Fevers and consumption owing their power to harm to sudden changes of temperature and violent atmospheric commotions, an intelligent physician will be enabled to point out a climate where consumptives and other sufferers may find relief from the aggravating cause of their maladies. The result of the signal service observations has shown the possibility of finding regions where the winds are at rest and where pulmonary diseases are unknown.

It would appear that a considerable proportion of the rich people of Boston go about in the guise of abject poverty. Within a week accounts have been published of a "poverty-stricken looking man" who picks up old paper about the streets of that sedate metropolis and owns half-a-dozen brick buildings at the South End; an old apple woman on Kilby street who pays taxes on a $10,000 residence, and a hard working wood sawyer who has a bank account of over $15,000.

THE various propositions for reviving American commerce will come up in Congress for discussion this week. The prospects of allowing drawbacks on all suitable material which enters into ship building is not looked upon unfavorably. Subsidies will undoubtedly be granted in some shape in addition to those already existing. The bill in favor of the government building vessels to be manned by officers and chartered to merchants, will also, it is said, meet with some consideration.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON was not a believer in the one-term Presidential principle. He said:

"There is an excess of refinement in the idea of disabling the people to continue in office men who had entitled themselves, in their opinion, to approbation and confidence; the advantages of which are at best speculative and equivocal, and are overbalanced by disadvantages far more certain and decisive."

The $5,000 given to Chicago for charitable purposes by the Grand Duke Alexis has been distributed in sums of $500 to ten charitable institutions.

Colorado for Invalids.

Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the the Springfield *Republican*, is writing to that journal a series of interesting letters describing "A Winter Trip West." In a recent issue of his paper he speaks of the reputation which Colorado has gained as a favorable resort for persons troubled with the various classes of lung diseases, and publishes letters from two physicians settled in that section upon the subject. Dr. F. J. Bancroft, of Denver, says: Our climate is genial and dry; the annual fall of rain does not exceed twelve or fourteen inches, the greater portion in March and April. Light and dry snows come during the winter, but do not remain long upon the ground; and rains never occur during the winter months. The dews are light, and disappear altogether during the summer and autumn. There are but few cloudy days in the year, and fogs are scarcely ever seen. The air is pure, dry and bracing; sudden changes in the temperature are common at all seasons, but, as the dryness of the atmosphere lessens its powers of conducting heat, the variations affect the human system less than they would in damper localities. The usual effect of the atmosphere upon asthmatics before emphysema, or dilatation of the right side of the heart, has taken place, is to produce a complete cure, and those who suffer from the above complications often experience much relief here. The disease termed hay-asthma has never been known in Colorado, and those who suffer annually from this distressing malady, may escape it altogether by visiting the Territory during the hay-cutting season. Chronic laryngitis and bronchitis, unconnected with a rheumatic or syphilitic diathesis, readily yield to the light, unirritating character of the air. In the incipient stage of pulmonary consumption the effect of the climate is very marked in its tendency to arrest the deposit of tubercles, and to prevent the ulceration of matter already deposited. Dr. Satchell, of Colorado springs, while agreeing with the testimony of Dr. Bancroft, adds this word of warning: The change by railways is, I am satisfied, too sudden a transit from a denser to a rarer atmosphere, causing, in consequence, too great consumption of tissues, when the reparative processes are too feeble to replace what is lost. The proper mode is to cross the plains by wagon, sleeping in tents at night, as was done by numbers of invalids last summer. The lungs, by this means, become gradually accustomed to the rarefied atmosphere, and the system to the diminished pressure in consequence of the altitude. They should by no means ascend the mountains. I know of several instances where that indiscretion occasioned speedy death.

Six small boys, whose ages range from eight to fourteen, went into Christian Ablass's saloon in New York and called for brandy. Ablass gave it to them, and in a short time six sick boys lay on the floor. Their parents took them home and put them to bed. Ablass was arrested for violating the excise law in selling liquor to minors, and keeping open on Sunday. Ablass got a blast from every one of the metropolitan journals as well.

In Warwick Castle, Colonel Colt is reported to have found the originals from which he "borrowed the 'invention' of the revolver." Similar specimens exist in Arundel and Hardwick Castles, and in many of the archeological collections on the Continent. The truth of it is we boastful moderns haven't really "invented" quite so much as we think we have. Every now and then something turns up to take the conceit out of us.

HERE is an illustration of the 'possum policy: The Cheyenne *Leader* says a recent territorial officer accepted from the people of that city a furnished house, and then turned upon his benefactors, maligned the city, plotted with a rival city to obtain the removal of the capital, and disposed of his residence, going into temporary lodgings.

An Appeal to Reason.

Health would be much more carefully guarded than it is at present, and the average of human life lengthened by many years, if common sense and the light of experience were accepted by the universal public as their medical monitor and guide. The true philosophy of health is simple. It consists in refraining from indulgences and impudences which impair the vital forces, and in supplying any deficiency of vital power and constitutional vigor that may exist, by invigorating and alterative treatment. To reinforce and regulate a feeble system, and to prevent a more vigorous physique from yielding to the unhealthy and debilitating influences, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all vegetable purifiers. As a stimulant, it is the purest ever administered in medical practice, as a tonic and stomachic, the most infallible, as an anti-bilious agent, the safest and surest, and as an aperient and regulating medicine, mild and painless, yet irresistible. It is a protection against disease of every kind, and all seasons, and is particularly efficacious as a means of fortifying the system against the ailments generated by a raw, damp, ungenial atmosphere. Hence its great value as a winter tonic and invigorant. No one predisposed to indigestion, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism or nervous headache, should ever be without this Vital Elixir. As a certain class of country dealers are very anxious to close their customers with "local bitters," of a worthless or pernicious character, which they represent to be equal or superior to the great national remedy, the public is hereby *forewarned* against their "tricks of trade."

PERFUMERY.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest English and French Perfumery, including every variety, at the Lowest Prices. Also, a large stock of the Best Quality Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes.

SPONGES! SPONGES!

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at
FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner Diamond and Market street.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.

Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES. SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

FRENCH MERINO
FRENCH CHINTZ,
ENGLISH CHINTZ,
For Sale at a Great Reduction in Price,
BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Steubenville Female Seminary.

This well known School offers the accumulated advantages of forty-three years for obtaining a good education. The charges are less than in other Schools of similar grade and facilities—little more than five dollars a week. A deduction of one fourth is made for the daughters of Clergymen of all denominations.

The next Session (about 20 weeks), begins FEBRUARY 13, 1872. Pupils admitted at any time.

Send for Catalogue to
REV. O. C. BEATTY, D. D. LL. D., Supt., or
REV. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal.
Trhs

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Spring Session opens FEBRUARY 1st, 1872, and continues Five Months. The course of study embraces all the subjects of a Polite and Christian Education.
For Circular, please address
J. JEWETT PARKS, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Pleasantly located on Fifth avenue, near the outer limits of the city, reached by Pennsylvania Railroad and Oakland Street Railway, offers the very best Educational advantages, and an attractive home. Second Session of the year begins FEBRUARY 1st. For particulars address
REV. JAS. BLACK, D. D., President.

NEW BRIGHTON
LADIES' INSTITUTE,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.

Spring Session commences February 5, 1872. Excellent accommodations. Ample and well improved Grounds. Careful and thorough instruction.
For Circulars apply to the Principal,
Mrs. C. E. SMYTHE,
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Good Bargains!

At 6¼c, Light and Dark Prints, short lengths, slightly imperf-ct.
At 8 1-3c, Purple Prints, best quality, slightly imperfect.
At 8 1-3c, Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good for the price.
At 14c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a great bargain.
At 12½c, Plaid Ginghams, an extra quality, fast colors.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Sheeting Muslins,
ALL WIDTHS.
SHIRTING MUSLINS,
IRISH LINENS,
Shirt Fronts and Wristbands
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of J. & J. G. DAVIS, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1872. G. B. DAVIS retiring. The business will be carried on at the same place, Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Perry st., Pittsburgh, by JOSEPH H. DAVIS, who will settle all the business of the late firm.
JOSEPH H. DAVIS,
CHAS. B. DAVIS.

JOSEPH H. DAVIS,
(Successor to J. H. & C. B. Davis.)
BRASS FOUNDER, STEAM FITTER
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Finished Brass Goods, Gas Tongs,
Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.
Patentee of the Davis and owner of the Adams Patent Valve, used for Steam, Gas, Water, Oil, Air, &c.,
Or their Appliances in conducting the same through Pipes. The Valves are cheaper than ordinary Valves, and so simple, that all understand when examined. Parties wishing to contract or making changes, will find it to their advantage to call at No. 54 and 58 Perry street, Pittsburgh.
JOS. H. DAVIS.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS.....LEVI DILLON.
Printing Presswork Establishment.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh,
Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.
Newspaper Publishers wanting the best class of Presswork done, are solicited to give us their patronage.
Our Presses are all new, and the quality of Printing, We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wedding Cards Printed, Colored LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.
We have been appointed to act for parties who wish to set their type in the same building with us.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
"Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP
The Copartnership heretofore existing between JNO. D. MOORE, JAS. M. GAMBLE and D. F. AGNEW, under the firm name of D. F. AGNEW & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, January 15, 1872. All debts due by or to the late firm will be settled by the undersigned.
D. F. AGNEW.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be continued in all its branches, at the old place, by
D. F. AGNEW,
PENN BOILER WORKS,
tf Corner Railroad and Twentieth sts., Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of PARK & DEAN, was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, (Mr. Park retiring from the firm on account of ill health.) The business of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, 81 Wood street, by JOHN P. DEAN, who is duly authorized to collect the debts and pay all liabilities of the late firm.
JOHN P. DEAN,
GEORGE PARK.

IN RETIRING FROM THE HARDWARE Business, in which I have so long been engaged, I desire to tender my sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, and would respectfully and cordially solicit a continuation of the same to my successor, JNO. P. DEAN, who I cheerfully and willingly recommend to the confidence of our late patrons. I remain with the house until spring.
GEORGE PARK.

JOHN P. DEAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
81 WOOD STREET,
TH PITTSBURGH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between EDWARD DITHRIDGE and EDWARD D. DITHRIDGE, under the firm name of DITHRIDGE & SON, Glass Manufacturers, was dissolved January 22d, 1872.
All debts due to or by the late firm will be settled by the undersigned.
E. DITHRIDGE.

THE BUSINESS LATELY CARRIED on by DITHRIDGE & SON, will be continued by
E. DITHRIDGE,
Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington St.
Pittsburgh, January 22, 1872.

NOTICE—BY MUTUAL CONSENT THE Copartnership of KLOMAN, BUERKLE & CO., was dissolved on the 22d day of January, 1872. E. P. PARK, JR., having purchased the interest of Mr. A. BUERKLE in the late firm, the business of manufacturing Heavy Hardware will be continued under the same and style of
KLOMAN, PARK & CO.

IN RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS I take pleasure in recommending the new firm of KLOMAN, PARK & CO. to the confidence of the public.
A. BUERKLE.

IRON CITY TOOL WORKS.
KLOMAN, PARK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VISES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, GRUB HOES, CROW BARS, Etc.
Old Vises Repaired on short notice.
Office and Works—THIRTY-SECOND STREET, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers and Importers of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Tops, &c. It will be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.
LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Was dissolved by limitation on the 30th ult. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at the Bankers, Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1872.
DAVID McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES,
Surviving Partners.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the same will be transacted in the City of Pittsburgh; that the names of the General Partners are JAMES B. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partner is DAVID McCANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny; that the capital contributed by the said DAVID McCANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash and goods duly appraised according to law; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.
JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
DAVID McCANDLESS,
Special Partner.

Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. B. HAINES,
F. G. SHEIBLER, } General Partners.
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special

DRY GOODS.

Card of Thanks.

Grateful to my numerous friends and a generous public for their very liberal patronage, would respectfully inform them that previous to the advance in goods, enough of all kinds of

COTTON, WOOLEN, SILK
AND
LINEN GOODS

Were purchased to last for some time, and that those who do not find it convenient to purchase at present need not fear any advance while the present stock lasts, as the supply is ample to last for several months without advancing, at

WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Signs of the Times
Facts Worth Knowing.
2,500 YARDS
BLACK AND COLORED
English Merino,
Fully Yard Wide, at 30 and 37c.
The above purchase, opened by us to-day, is the best bargain we ever offered.
Black and Colored Silks,
A full line, including the most delicate, as well as the most useful shades, at Extremely Low Prices.
Cloaks, Shawls and Heavy Winter Goods
AT REDUCED PRICES.
HOUSEKEEPING GO

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, H. P. McINTOSH,
C. G. MANFULLA, R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN EXEMPTION BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest and Free from Taxation, at Par and Accrued Interest.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, free from Taxation, issued under provision of the "Penn Avenue Act," at Par and Accrued Interest.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from all Taxation, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1872.

Money works perceptibly easier, and with the increased ease a better feeling in bank circles.

Columbia has run rampant on the report of a large well struck yesterday. We hear of sales at 22, and of a small lot at 26. The former figure is about a fair quotation.

—Allegheny Valley 7's are withdrawn from the market by the company, and those now to be had are in the hands of private parties, who hold them firmly at advanced prices.

—The Penn avenue bonds are fast being absorbed, and as the work has been stopped till next summer, no new bonds will be issued before work is resumed. There are, however, small lots issued under the same act for improving short side streets still offering.

—It is generally known that the Commission of the Japanese Empire, which recently made a tour of the United States and Europe in order to inquire into the financial system of the various governments, finally decided to adopt our National Banking system. The compliment to our nation involved in this result of the examination cannot be thought merely one of those extravagant outbursts of enthusiam whereby the Japanese are accustomed to prove their admiration of things American. It is the honest testimony of clear headed men to thevalue of our financial institutions. Their notes and bonds are being engraved by the Continental Bank Note Company. The autographs of Japanese officials have to be engraved, and it is said that to these Secretary Spinner's is as long primer type to the antics of an ink-bespattered spider.

—We note sales of Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company at 6, and Allegheny County 5's at 78.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, January and July, 1865	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¼	112¼	112¼
10-40s	109¼	109¼	109¼
New 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼
Currency Sixes	109	109	109

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¼
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage	94
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific	

—Wm. M. Porter, Controller of Allegheny City, has been appointed Cashier of the Real Estate Savings Bank—a new financial institution in that city.

—The Committee of Ways and Means have reported on Mr. Boutwell's "syndicate" business, acquitting him of the charge that he exceeded his powers by increasing the funded debt, or by incurring an illegal expenditure. They do not deny that the findings set forth that any increase of the principal debt, nor that the Secretary made a temporary increase of it to the whole amount of the loan. They do not deny that the same limits them to commission on the loan to one-half of one per cent., nor that he gave the syndicate that per cent-age, and the loss on the whole amount of money borrowed for about ninety days besides. In each respect, therefore, there has been a clear violation of law, of which the Secretary can be acquitted only by pleading ambiguity in the law itself or in his acts. The act of Congress under which such a negotiation as he made. The terms of that negotiation were expressly covered by no act. Its direct conflict with the words of the act; or at least to find some pretext among its own inconsistent provisions, while escaping from the direct prohibition of it. This is not obedience. Mr. Boutwell unquestionably did what he thought best for the country, but his honesty of purpose is not enough to protect the legality of his acts from criticism.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 24, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109	109	109	109	109	109
Canton	49½	49½	49½	49½		
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	58	58	58	58	58	58
Adams Express				56½	56½	56½
Wells, Fargo & Co						
American Express				57½		
United States				61		
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
N. Y. Central scrip				97½		
Erie	25	25	25	25	25	25
Reading	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Philadelphia Central						
Michigan Southern	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	91
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts						
Chicago & North W	71	71	71	71	71	71
Do. preferred	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Rock Island	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
St. Paul	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Do. preferred	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Wabash	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Do. preferred	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Fort Wayne	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Ohio and Miss	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Chicago and Alton	90	90	90	90	90	90
Do. preferred	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Boston, H'ford & E						
Hartford						
New Jersey Central	111	111	111	111	111	111
Union Pacific	37½	37½	38	38	38	38½

	11:30	1:30
	P.M.	P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	63½	63½
Do. new	66½	66½
South Carolina	66½	66½
North Carolina, April	26	26
Missouri sixes	86½	86½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	60½
Phila. and Erie	26½
Lehigh Navigation	39½
Catawissa	19½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	46½

Lehigh Valley R. R.	61½
North Penn'a R. R.	57
Camden and Amboy	127½
Schuylkill Navigat'n	11½
Reading	56½

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 23.—There is a very firm market for all grades of pig, but we have no change to note in prices. The receipts are more liberal, but not in excess of the demand. No change in malleable iron. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.	
No. 1 foundry	$44@45
No. 2 foundry	42@43
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Missouri	$50@55
Car-wheel	$55@60
STONE COAL.	
No. 1 foundry	$42@44
No. 2 foundry	$39@40
BLOOMS PER TON.	
Charcoal	$90@95

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and nominal; no sales. Corn a shade better; high mixed 47½c; yellow do. Oats a shade better; No 1 at 41@41½c; No 2 39c; Michigan 39½@40c. Cloverseed steady; Michigan $6 25. Hogs firm at $5 10.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 24.—Wheat steady; extra at $1 57½; No 1 $1 50½; amber $1 45. Corn firm; yellow 37 cts. Oats declined, $ bush. Cloverseed in good demand and firm at $6 30. Hogs 10c higher at $5 10.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 24.—Nothing done in wheat; No 1 red winter held at $1 48; No 2 $1 40. Corn quiet at 52c. Oats steady at 45c for State. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Cotton dull and unchanged at 21c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 24.—Cotton—full prices asked but no demand; low middling 20½c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather is extremely cold, and should it continue for a few days, there must follow a total suspension in navigation. We have nothing new to note with regard to the markets, which rule uniform. All leading articles are held firmly at quotations. Flour is firm with an upward tendency. Wheat is in light receipt and prices firm. Groceries are reported active, with liberal sales effected at figures given below. Bacon and provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter in large receipt and market dull. Eggs a shade easier under larger receipts.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,603	3,605	9,758
Apples, bbls	3,612	1,406	5,029
Cheese, boxes	827	102	929
Corn, sacks	9,625	5,836	14,859
Wheat, sacks	3,170	1,739	4,909
Barley, sacks	3,197	1,207	4,339
Rye, sacks	1,389	2,535	3,924
Oats, sacks	7,949	5,435	12,864
Butter, packages	306	305	691
Bacon, pieces	12,143	16,979	28,222
Bacon, tierces	279	100	379
Dressed hogs	69	83	152

The following are the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Soda ash, refined, 4¼@4½c; common 4@4½c; potash 9¾@10c; pearls 10¾@11c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is steady. We are reported sales at 50@55c ₱ gallon for choice.

APPLES—Receipts 110 bbls. Sales prime winter at $4 00 to $4 50; common $2 00 to 2 25 per bbl.

BEANS—There is an active trade and demand at the following prices: Navy, prime, $2 25@2 50 per bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $5 50@9 00 ₱ barrel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 7@9c ₱ lb.

BRIDGES—Fancy $4 per No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 per doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen. Excelsior $1, $2, $3 and $5 00 per doz, with the usual different sizes.

BUTTER—Prime table 22@24c ₱ lb; extra choice lots may command a higher figure; medium to good 12@16c. Receipts 61 packages

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is a fair trade demand at the following figures: Sugar-cured hams 15@15½c; sugar-cured shoulders 9½c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 8½c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16¾c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9¾c for shipping, 10c for kettled; lard in kegs and buckets 10¾@11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 4,966 pieces.

CIDER—XXX $12 00 per bbl; extra carrol $8 00@10 00.

CHEESE—Receipts 37 boxes with sales at the following figures: New York Goshen 16@16½c; Ohio do 15@15½c; Ohio factory 14@14½c; dairy 13@13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; sterarine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CANNED OIL—Standard brands at 21½@22c.

COAL—Lump coal on wharf 7c; nut coal 4½c ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $17 00@18 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00@13 00; bushel crates $2 00@2 25.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnson $2 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $5 50@7 50 per ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Few offering, with sales at 5½@5½c ₱ lb.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Dried apples 5a5½c; peaches, bright new halves, 10@11c; old 9c; unpeeled 7½@8c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; large raisins, per box, $3 90; half box $2; Valencias 10c; prunes 12½c for fair to no old in market.

EGGS—Prices unchanged. We quote fresh at 35@36c per doz; packed 25@26c.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,603 bbls. Prices are firm. We quote as follows: Stores—Fancy brands winter $8 00 ₱ bbl; good Ohio brands $7 75; Wisconsin $7 25; Minnesota $7 00 bbl. Mills—Choice white wheat, bbls $8 25, sacks $8 00; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $7 60, sacks $7 50; Morning Star, red winter, bbls $7 60, sacks $7 50. Millers' market is reported firm. Country brands $6 50a6 75.

FEATHERS—Demand active, with sales of Noil live geese feathers at 67a70c to the trade; from store 58a59c; mixed grades, as per quality.

GRAIN—Quotations are the rates current in this market. Receipts—Red winter, unscreened, unsampled and poddered 125¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; No 2 do 12½c; No 3 do 12c; Extra 12¾c; C 12c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾@11¾c. Pittsburgh extra 13½c; No 2 do 12½c; good 13@13½c; Cuba sugars 9@11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11½c.

Coffee—Active and very firm at the following quotations: Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; fair 23c; ordinary 22c; Laguayra 25a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₱ packages, 26a29c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 60c; Perfection, 65c; White Honey 63c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 38a40c.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop 59c; new crop 60; Trinidad 57c; Cuba 55c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8a8½c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; Nutmegs $1 10.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley:

Wheat, sacks	144	Corn, sacks	291
Oats, sacks	994	Rye, sacks	714
Barley, sacks	120		

HOPS—Sales of new 77a at 60a70c ₱ lb; old 70a 40a44c ₱ lb.

HUSKS—In demand at 2½a3½c.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c ₱ lb.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; seconds $215@230.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 09 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 85a85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a90c.

LIME—Sewickley white $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MIDDLINGS—Middlings $1 80@2 00 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 45@1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $1 00; corn meal $1 50 ₱ cwt.

MINCE MEAT—Held at 13c per lb.

MARKET—Market dull. Dressed turkeys 12a13c; ducks 13a15c; geese 9a10c; chickens 12a15c; live turkeys $1 00a1 50.

PEACHES—Sales of prime peachblows at 75a90c ₱ bushel.

RAGS—There is a fair inquiry at 4a4½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $5 ₱ doz.

RICE—Imported $6 00@6 25, first brands; store $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 00a3 50; flaxseed $1 85.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines $1 06 bbl; proof rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 05a1 07½ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $1 90 a$2 05 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 25, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was steady but not very active. The extreme cold has put a check on trade generally and oil in particular. So far as relates to prices we have little or no change to notice; previous figures would answer on this occasion.

CRUDE.

Holders are asking the following figures: Spot 10½c; January 10½c; all year 10¾c; B O all year, 13c. For quotations in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market yesterday could not be called as firm as the previous day, buyers being shy and inclined to hold back. We quote as follows: Spot 22½c; January 22½c; February 22¾c; March 23c—for oil delivered in the east.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 24.—The *Courier* says the market shows a continued weak feeling at all points. Following are the

SALES:

3,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 85
3,000 bbls upper road S. O., first quarter	3 87½
3,000 bbls upper road B. O., first quarter	3 50
2,500 bbls lower road, spot	4 00
1,000 bbls lower road, B O, first quarter	4 20
3,000 bbls Spot, Oil City	4 12½
3,000 bbls Spot, Oil City	4 12½
3,000 bbls, Oil City, B. O., first quarter	4 25

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 24.—Market very quiet, nothing doing; no sales; held at $4 45a4 50.

ROUSEVILLE, January 24.—Market quiet and dull at $3 98a4 00.

OIL CITY, January 24.—Market quiet and very weak; ordinary on lower creek held at $4; 47 gravity, Oilcity, held at 4 17½.

PETROLEA, January 24.—Market very quiet; spot $3 80a3 85; S O first quarter $3 82½a3 85.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Market quiet and steady; S. W. 22½c; January 22½a22¾c; February 22¾a23c; March 23c; cases 37½a38c; crude 12½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, January 24.—Refined about 23¼c; crude 12c; nothing doing.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 24.—Market quiet at $3 85a3 95.

OIL CITY, January 24.—Market very dull at about at $4 20.

ROUSEVILLE, January 24.—Market dull and weak at $3 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 24.—Market dull; spot held at $3 90a4 00.

FRANKLIN, January 24.—Market quiet and dull at $3 75.

TITUSVILLE, January 24.—Market dull, with no disposition to operate; $3 80 bid, $3 85a3 87½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—January 22½c asked; February 22½c asked; March 23c; crude 12c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Thomas Hackett	Vesta Oil Works	234
Wm. Barnhart	Macomber, F. & Co	444
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	690
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	1,910
Thos King	Sterling Oil Works	376
Thomas King	Standard Oil Works	324
Thomas King	Liberty Oil Works	696
John Spear & Co	Sunbeam Oil Works	74
H W McKee	Liberty Oil Works	225

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	234	Macomber, F & Co	444
Model Oil Works	1,910	Crystal Oil Works	690
Sterling Oil Works	376	Standard Oil Works	30
Liberty Oil Works	924	Sunbeam Oil Works	74
Total			4,732

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 23, 1872.

John Spear & Co, 161 bbls to Warling, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 248 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 551 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J H Rukes & Son, 260 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

D Bly & Co, 50 bbls to D Bly & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 400 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 96 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 2,266

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

January 23.—The rain of last night has melted it, and prices were firmly held while without change:

Youghiogheny, per boat, afloat	
Youghiogheny, delivered, ₱ bush	14c
Ohio river, per bush, afloat	20c
Ohio river, delivered, ₱ bush	18c
Cannel, delivered, ₱ bush	16@18c
Gas Coke, at yards, ₱ bush	20c
Gas Coke, delivered, ₱ bush	18c
Hard Foundry Coke, delivered, ₱ bush	14c

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $ 25a8 00; Indiana and Ohio $7 25a7 75. Wheat quiet; State and western red $1 52a1 60; amber $1 63. Rye 90c. Corn dull; new yellow 64a65c. Oats firm; white 55a56c; mixed 52a53c. Mess pork firm at 25 c@$15 50; prime $12 25; mess $18 25; prime mess $14 00; March to May $14 31a14 87. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; kettle rendered 10¾c; prime 10¼c; choice 11¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib and clear 9½c; packed lots ¼c higher. Bacon firm; sides 10c; clear 11¼c; sugar cured hams 15a19½c; sugar-cured shoulders 9½c; plain do 8½c; clear 9½c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16¾c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9¾c for shipping, 10c for kettled; lard in kegs and buckets 10¾@11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 4,966 pieces. CIDER—XXX $12 00 per bbl; extra carrol $8 00a10 00.

CHEESE—Receipts 37 boxes with sales at the following figures: New York Goshen 16a16½c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio factory 14a14½c; dairy 13a13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; sterarine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21½@22c.

COAL—Lump coal on wharf 7c; nut coal 4½c ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $17 00a18 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00a13 00; bushel crates $2 00@2 25.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Johnson $2 25; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $5 50@7 50 per ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Few offering, with sales at 5a5½c ₱ lb.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Dried apples 5a5½c; peaches, bright new halves, 10a11c; old 9c; unpeeled 7½a8c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; large raisins, per box, $3 90; half box $2; Valencias 10c; prunes 12½c for fair to no old in market.

EGGS—Prices unchanged. We quote fresh at 35a36c per doz; packed 25a26c.

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CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75;

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

The Connecticut Republican Convention.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 24.—The Republican State Convention renominated Governor Jewell and the rest of the old ticket of State officers. Following is the substance of the resolutions adopted: The first expresses adherence to the principles of the Republican party; the second alludes to the great reduction in the national debt; the third expresses undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity and ability of President Grant; the fourth demands economy and honesty in all political affairs; the fifth urges a large reduction of taxation, efforts toward specie payments, tariff for revenue only, a perfected system of national banks, abolition of the franking privilege, and granting public lands to actual settlers only; the sixth advocates the interests of education and labor; the seventh commends the legislature for correcting infamous election frauds; the eighth denounces lobbyism; the ninth urges the holding of corporations strictly to charter privileges; the tenth extends sympathy to all people struggling to be free; the eleventh and last approves the administration of Gov. Jewell, Gen. Hawley was elected delegate at large by acclamation to the national convention for first district, Bartlett Bent for the second, and Fabin S. Sales for the third, and John Tweedy for the fourth by ballot. A number of other delegates were elected.

"Liberal" Republican Convention at Jefferson City, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 24.—The Liberal Republican Mass Convention met in the Hall of Representatives at noon, and is one of the largest ever assembled in the State. It was called to order by Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor, chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee. Judge Debolt, of Grundy county, was elected temporary President, and Col. Lawder Secretary. Judge Debolt made a brief speech, in which he referred to the work before the Convention as "a grand and noble one, hoping a movement would be inaugurated which would command the support of the majority of the American people in the support of reform and true Republicanism. Various committees were appointed for preparing business, and after a stirring speech by Hon. C. P. Johnson, of St. Louis, the Convention took a recess till two o'clock. The Convention is not only largest in point of numbers, but contains a majority of the leaders of the Liberal Republican party of Missouri. Apparently it is composed of about the same men who framed the platform and nominated the convention that nominated Brown for Governor. Some surprise is noticeable at the character of the American element in the convention, it being much greater than was expected, while as lookers on there are several prominent gentlemen from other States, as, Senator Fowler, of Tennessee; Judge Oliver, of Ohio; Mr. Scoville, of New Jersey, and many others, who seem to be measuring the extent of the Grant opposition in the Republican ranks here. Nearly every county in the State is represented, and the convention has been well worked up, considering that it is merely for consultation and the comparison of views. A large number of people have arrived by the midday trains, and the hotels and public resorts seem quite as well filled as the State House.

On re-assembling this afternoon the Committee on Resolutions reported through their chairman, Col. Grosvenor. The reading of the platform called forth repeated and very enthusiastic applause, and a general storm of cheers followed the close. The resolutions, which were adopted without any dissent, are as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now, as we were in the dark days of civil war, to the vital principles of true Republicanism, by no act or word will endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality, civil rights, or enfranchisement to those established facts now imbedded in the Constitution. We claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

Resolved, That a true, lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in this State; nor can those governments be pure or great in which tax payers have no active part. We therefore demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of the tariff, so that duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the treasury, involve increase in the price of domestic products, and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That shameless abuse of Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual, a faction or a party, with the consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget that they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. The honor those Senators whose outrageous course has compelled the disclosure of grave misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachment of the executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court to reverse its decisions, the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure Ku-Klux disorders, foreign coercion and interference, and the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that the practice or creed of some shall be the law of all. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with the public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and constitutional limitation of power.

Resolved, That true Republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power, and work for reform, necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of an honored party to selfish interests. We, therefore, invite all Republicans who desire the reform herein set forth to meet in national mass convention at the city of Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of May next, at twelve M., there to take such action as our conviction of duty and the public exigency may require.

The Committee on Resolutions reported an additional resolution recommending the liberal Republicans of Missouri to see that they are fully represented in the Convention this day called, and that thirty persons be specially designated to present the resolutions here adopted to that body, said thirty persons to be selected by a committee of five appointed by the Chair. Col. Burns, of Platte, being invited to address the Convention, spoke of the encroachments and abuse of power by the Federal Administration, by which, he said, the nation had been humiliated and the people oppressed. He thought the Democratic party as a political organization was a no longer potential to accomplish the reforms the people demand.

Senator Schurz arrived from Washington, January 20th, that some of the principles of the liberal Republicans of Missouri, inscribed on their banners in 1870, are now in issue on the larger field of national politics. The removal of political disabilities is still the subject of controversy, and the liberal Republicans may point with pride to their wise conciliation. While now the civil war was carried on with more ferocity, there is no State to-day in which more unbroken peace and order prevails, or in which the new rights of the emancipated slave are more completely respected, and in which the revival of fraternal feeling is more general. When the same spirit inspires Congress we may hope to see similar results accomplished, even in those unfortunate communities where the reminiscences of the civil war are kept alive by recent disorders, caused in a great measure by the exclusion of a numerous class of influential men from the management of public affairs.

Mr. Schurz next treats of the civil service reform, and says it is not improbable in the political contests now before the United States that the trick will be resorted to of the opening of a prospect of reform through one influence, and of the defeat of that reform through another, for the purpose of catching many enemies and sportsmen in one net. The writer expresses misgivings as to the dangerous efforts which will be made to render genuine reform impossible, and urges those whom he calls its true friends to come to an intelligent understanding as to the steps to be taken for the promotion of so great an object.

Senator Schurz next refers to important revenue reforms, and speaks of executive usurpations and congressional assumptions of power, &c., and alluding to the recent overthrow of the New York Tammany ring, says that nothing could be more desirable than that this revolution should not be confined to the limits of a State or one political organization. The letter concludes with the hope that those sincerely devoted to the great ends of public good will not let party dictation or an artful, uncalled-for renewal of old issues, prevent their now following the course pointed out by their sense of duty.

Joseph S. Fowler, ex-Senator of Tennessee, writes from Nashville, January 21st, that he looks forward to this convention as the harbinger of a brighter day for the republic than they had his dawned since the declaration of Independence was signed. He says the times demand a new political morality, of dignity and personal integrity, a knowledge of the constitution and the nature of our government, and a reverence for the rights, interests and character of the people. The tone of the executive department must be elevated; the principle of local self-government must be maintained and respected; the functions of society must not be supplanted by statute laws; the tariff on imported articles must be only for the lowest possible revenue, not in the interest of favored and powerful monopolies; the machinery of internal revenue must be dispensed with at the earliest possible period; the military should be returned to the lowest possible number and held in complete subjugation to the civil power. The letter concludes with a hearty indorsement of the Missouri movement, as promising not less for the Republic than what it accomplished here.

Gov. B. Gratz Brown in responding to loud calls, addressed the convention. After some preliminary remarks complimentary to the members and character of those present, he referred to the former struggles of most of them in conflict for the freedom of the slaves, and alluded to the presence of the distinguished exiles of German phalanx, who sold in the front rank of freedom, and who now say, let us go forward and make a new deliverance for the nation. Gov. Brown then discussed the resolutions adopted by the convention, especially the one relative to the centralization of government. He said: It is there you have to confront your foe; it is there he is surrounded with all the appurtenances of military support; the dissemination of ideas that are demoralizing the public thought, and teaching it to rely, not upon the people, not upon their own local, state or other association for relief, but upon the simple behest of a central power and central authority. Now, sir, for one, I am free to say I don't fear the liberties of this country in the present instance and hour will be wrested from them by the will of any individual, however powerful he may be; but I do fear that if he is permitted to go on, this centralization of the public sentiment, this teaching of the people to acquiesce and consent to infractions of the National Constitution, the invasion of the right of States, dominition by the national authority of all election control through its hirelings of vice and party machinery, that you pave the way for an incipient despotism that may some day give you a bloody account itself. Have we not seen already the effects of this power on the nation since the advent of West Point to Washington City? Have we not recognized how the military service has domineered the civil service? Have we not seen the whole body personal of retainers? Have we not seen the Senate of the United States dominated by a single law? Have we not seen the House of Representatives placed upon the pension list? [Loud cheers.] Have we not seen all party machinery so corrupted that the question is not, whom will we choose, but who is desired in Washington? Have we not seen, Sir, the leading, the sole representatives of one great element of our population, and certainly of a great element of Republican strength—I mean our Germans for the control of this nation. Governor Brown proceeded to discuss the other questions presented in the resolutions. In conclusion he complimented the Democratic party for the signs of patriotism it is exhibiting, and said that every man who assists in bringing about reform is entitled to the honor and gratitude of this nation.

Hon. J. M. Scoville, of N. J., was called up. In the course of his remarks he denounced in bitter terms the conduct and policy of President Grant's administration and claimed that the liberal movement embodied the hopes of good and true men of all parties.

The committee of five was given till the 22d of February to appoint the thirty delegates. The Convention was addressed by Judge Oliver, of Ohio, and other speeches were made, when the Convention adjourned. The friends of the movement appear highly pleased with the signs and prospects as developed to-day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Philadelphia telegram says: Two hundred and fifty delegates of Pennsylvania Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic attended the annual gathering to-day, and partook of a banquet at the Continental Hotel this evening, at which many distinguished officers from other States were present. A slight unpleasantness has occurred between General Ord and Mayor Stokeley, because of the latter declining to welcome the strangers at Independence Hall, in consequence of being unable to spare the time from his official duties, and the Mayor did not appear at the banquet, to which he had previously been invited.

At East Saginaw, Mich., on Tuesday, Mrs. Witz, having went to visit a square off, locked her three children, all less than four years old, in the house. Soon after she left the house took fire, and two of the children were burned to death. The other one escaped by jumping through a window.

Fred Miller, the supposed assassin of Simon Oberlin, incarcerated at Urbana, Ohio, set fire to the jail last night at eleven o'clock. The flames, which were confined to the roof, were extinguished without giving any prisoners chances of escape.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lease of the Memphis and Charleston Road.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—To-night Col. Thos. A. Scott and associates met the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Directors relative to the lease ratified in the recent stockholders convention. The lease was adopted by the Scott party with slight modification, rather technical than otherwise, which will be passed on by another stockholders convention, to be held here February 21st. The lease is regarded as a fixed fact.

STATE NEWS.

The Beaver *Argus* is publishing interesting personal sketches of the oldest citizens of Beaver county. Those treated of in this week's *Argus* are Mrs. Electa Lyon, of Beaver, aged ninety; Mrs. Nancy McClure, of North Bridgewater, ninety-three years old, and Major Robert Darragh, who has passed his ninety-fifth year.

Some unknown gentleman supplies the Reading soup house with all the bread needed for distribution to the poor. He asks that no one be allowed to go away hungry.

Tony McCrystal, whose moral character is not nearly so pure as the latter part of his name, has been held in $500 bonds to answer the charge of giving indecent entertainments in Pottsville.

There are three men in the Bradford county jail awaiting trial for murder.

And now the old lady lives in Scott township, Luzerne county, and her name is Mrs. Taylor, and she has woven thirteen hundred yards of rag carpet since March, and she can beat all the girls in the township at weaving.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: A large new furnace, for manufacturing iron with bituminous coal, is now being erected at Sligo. Also an establishment for making fire brick. The branch railroad to Sligo will be built the coming season. A town has been laid out at that point.

The people of Contesville are laughing at a lady who, supposing she saw her husband leaving church with another woman, approached the pair, and pushing the lady aside, exclaimed, "What are you doing with my man?" at the same time taking the gentleman's arm. As the novelists say, her feelings can be better imagined than described, when she discovered the couple were perfect strangers to her.

The debt of York county has increased from a merely nominal sum in 1850 to $528,009 in 1871. As no improvements have been made in that time except the building of a barn on the poor farm, the grand jury intend to present a memorial to the Legislature, asking the passage of a law constituting three reputable citizens a board of audit, to open and resettle all accounts against the people of the county from 1850 to 1871. The people think there is a small Tammany ring among the county officials, and are determined to see where the money has gone.

At a trial in Wilkesbarre the other day it was testified that a vein of coal one foot in thickness will yield one thousand tons to the acre.

Garrett Brodhead, father of Senator Brodhead, of Carbon county, died at the residence of his son, Andrew J. Brodhead, in East Mauch Chunk, on Thursday morning, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr. Brodhead was born, and lived nearly seventy-eight years on the same property, in Pike county, in this State. Fifty-eight years ago he was married to Cornelia Dingman, daughter of Judge Dingman, of Pike county, who survives him. They celebrated their golden wedding eight years ago, and have both been blessed with excellent health until two weeks ago, when Mr. Brodhead contracted a severe cold, from which he died. They never had a death within their family until this, having had four children—all sons—all of whom survive and were present at the death bed of their father. Few families can show such a record of longevity.

The Rev. Edward W. Kirby, for twenty years a Methodist Episcopal minister, was on Saturday convicted, in the Franklin county court, at Chambersburg, of adultery, and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs, and to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days. Kirby has a wife and seven children, for whom great sympathy is felt, and on their account a strong effort will be made to induce Governor Geary to pardon him.

"Fighting, cursing, breaking store windows and destroying private property generally, prevails unmolested by the lawful authorities" of Greensburg, according to the *Herald*, which cries aloud for the employment of police to secure quiet and good order.

Hugh McCullough, who resided near Murrinsville, Butler county, was killed a few days since by his horse falling upon him.

A piece of quartz containing thirty-three per cent. of gold was recently found in a well at Lewisburg. It was discovered that the well contains more of the same sort.

Mr. John Charles, a soldier of 1812, aged ninety-four years, went to Wilkesbarre from Hazleton, on Tuesday of last week, to draw his pension, and on Tuesday night, at the White Horse Hotel, some villain entered the room and stole the money from him, leaving the veteran without the means to return to his home.

Judge Chambers, of the Belmont County Common Pleas, is an "old bachelor." At a party in St. Clairsville, the other evening, a young lady was standing in the draft, when the judge stepped up, and remarked, "Miss ——, I will protect you from the draft with my person." She replied, "Oh you promise always thus to guard and protect me?" Through his proverbial gallantry he replied, "I do." Extending her hand she remarked, "Judge, you will receive the thanks of a lady." The judge was for a moment nonplussed, but finally succeeded in saying you "must ask my mother;" as the old lady is alive he is a goner; if not, he is safe!

Attempted Outrage.

About six o'clock on Tuesday evening a lady residing on Roberts street had occasion to visit an out-house in the rear of her premises, for the purpose of emptying some slops, when she was attacked by a negro who attempted to violate her person. The scoundrel entered the out-house just after the lady, and threw her to the floor. Her screams, however, frightened him away before he had accomplished his object. The victim of this outrage had been but a few days out of a sick bed. Every effort is being made for the scoundrel's capture.

Last evening about six o'clock an alarm of fire from Box 56 called the department to Keating's alley, Eleventh ward, where a chimney had caught fire on the premises of a Mr. Gottfried. No one got fired, nor did the damage amount to anything of note, yet the soot in the chimney suffered considerably.

Jos. V. KERR, the pigeon shooter, was locked up last night for whipping his wife. This is about the tenth time that Joseph has been captured on the same charge.

SAUT STE. MARIE.

Value to Commerce of Our Inland Seas—What Has Been Done for This Improvement, and What Is Yet Needed.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAUT STE. MARIE, December 30, 1871.

Since the foundation of our Government, the "Inland Seas of A——," our great chain of Northern Lakes, have been considered of the greatest importance to commerce, inasmuch as they furnish cheap transportation for the products of the West eastward, and *vice versa*; and Congress has appropriated untold millions for the improvement of the channels and constructing harbors and light houses; and yet comparatively few persons have a proper idea of the extent and importance of the facilities which those lakes afford to the carrying trade of this continent.

Take a map and you find at Buffalo or Erie a common starting point, and a common route, and two vessels starting together will take the same course until they reach Presque Isle, on Lake Huron, when one will change her course to the westward, while the other will take her direction to the north. The one will proceed to Chicago and intermediate points, and return laden with the products of the West and Southwest, while the other will proceed to Duluth and intermediate ports, bringing on her return the products of the West and Northwest, the round trip for either vessel being about two thousand miles.

Nature furnished sufficient depth of water for all requirements of the wants of commerce during the early part of the history of the country, but when the people began to find homes in the Great West, and not only the eastern portion of our own country but Europe also began to need the products of the great prairies, vessels of greater tonnage had to be constructed, and consequently engineering skill had to be called into requisition to discover the nature and extent of improvements needed, and Congress was importuned to vote applications to carry out the recommendations of said engineers. Long before the Lake Superior route had become of much importance as a great highway of traffic, the improvements of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers and the flats on Lake St. Clair were brought to the notice of Congress, and it will be remembered how near the Democratic party, which so strenuously opposed all internal improvements unless in Southern States, came kicking these much needed improvements out of Congress. At last, however, wise counsels prevailed, and the much desired improvements were made, and an unobstructed channel dredged out, sufficient to float those huge crafts which now trade between Buffalo and Chicago.

On the discovery of copper and iron, Lake Superior at once attracted the attention of the country in the direction of a locality which had previously only been of importance in the fur and Indian trade; but nature having placed an impassable barrier to the uninterrupted passage of vessels to and from Lake Superior, at the Saut or falls of the Ste. Mary's river, the engineer had again to be called in to contrive plans for the purpose of surmounting the obstacle thus placed in the way.

For several years this difficulty was overcome by building a tramway of three-quarters of a mile in length, over which they took several steamers and the discharging cargoes below and above the falls, and carrying them over this tramway. This, however, was found too expensive, and besides that, too slow for the restless Yankee, and it was decided that a ship canal would alone meet the demands of commerce.

In 1852 Congress appropriated 750,000 acres of land to the State of Michigan for the purpose of building the canal, and a company was at once organized to build it for the land, commencing the work at once, which should be completed in two years, and the contract was strictly complied with. Nothwithstanding I gave the extent of this work last winter, I will repeat it.

The length of the canal is about one mile; width at the top, 115 feet, with a slope wall, leaving a width of 64 feet at the bottom. This wall is 4,000 feet long, and the rest of the canal has sides timbered; depth of the canal, 12 feet. There are two locks or, more properly speaking, two sets of locks, with three pair of gates. The locks are 350 feet long each, 70 feet wide at the top, and 61½ feet at the bottom. The walls are 25 feet high and 16 feet thick at the bottom. The lift of the locks is 18 feet. The gates are 40 feet wide, the upper 17 and the lower ones 24 feet 6 inches high. There is also a guard lock about the center of the canal, and a mason and dry dock. The stone for locks was brought from Anderden, Canada, and Marblehead, near Sandusky, Ohio. The construction of the locks consumed 3,000 tons of iron. The work was completed in 1855, and patents issued to the company for the lands. The most of these lands have since become very valuable.

This work, at the time of its construction, was considered as of great magnitude, and it was expected to accommodate the wants of commerce for all time to come. Iron ore, copper, furs and fish were then about the only freights brought down, and no one, at that time, dreamed of the great demand which now exists for Lake Superior ores, or the further requirements caused by the construction of a railroad to the Mississippi and also to the Pacific. The depth of water is not now sufficient for vessels of the draught required, and to depend upon one set of locks causes delay, which is a great annoyance, and consequently the canal is not only to be deepened, but another set of locks are to be constructed. For the purpose of making these improvements, Congress made the following appropriations: During the session of 1869 and 1870 an appropriation of $150,000 and one of $100,000, and during the session of 1870 and 1871 another of $350,000, making in all $600,000, while it will require at least from $900,000 to $800,000 to complete the work.

Messrs. Barber and Williams have contracts on this work covering the appropriations made to this time, and their work is confined to the old work as the new locks cannot be commenced until private claims through which the new work has to pass are first settled. When the entire work is completed it will admit the passage of vessels of 2,000 tons burden, instead of those of 1,200 tons, which is now the maximum, and will consequently make a considerable difference in the rates of carriage.

The expenditure of from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000 will, however, avail nothing unless the St. Mary's river is also improved. Of this river and the required improvements I will call you in my next letter. A. P. H.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

January 24, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	0	0	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	4
Louisville, Ky	0	0	0	7
Memphis, Tenn	0	0	0	7
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	0	3
New Orleans, La	0	1	0	0
Shreveport, La	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	0	0	0	8
Vicksburg, Miss	0	0	0	5
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	0	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—River seven feet nine and falling; very full ice. Arrived—Belle Vernon, New Orleans. The evening packets generally laid up to-day on account of ice. It is believed no boats will run to-morrow. Clear and cold.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—Depth stationary, with five feet in the canal and two in the chute. Clear and cold; mercury 20. Business light. Arrived—Champion, No. 3, Cincinnati; Imperial, Memphis, No. 3, Cincinnati; Charles Bodmann, New Orleans. The New Longworth is advertised to leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 24.—River falling, with two feet three inches on the shoals. Weather cloudy and very cold. Arrived—Umpire, Cairo. The Barker left for Harpeth Shoals to Tuesday; the Tuskman; Umpire for same point for Nashville freight, and Kate Robinson from Cincinnati. The Robinson returns thence to Cincinnati.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 24.—Clear and freezing hard. The river has fallen four inches. Fort last: Up—Falls City and Sherman, 8 A. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M.; Mary Houston, 10 A. M.; Exchange, 6 P. M. Down—Morning Star, 2 P. M.; Ida Wild, 6 P. M.; Kate Kinney, 6 P. M. Business very active. The Kate Kinney took out one hundred tons.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 24.—Arrived—J. L. Hyatt, Ohio river; I. P. M., Cincinnati; Ben. Harper, Ohio river; Silver Moon, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Emma Floyd, Memphis, P. M., and Hyatt, south, 5 P. M. River fallen four inches; cloudy; mercury 32.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Arrived—Henry Ames, New Orleans. Departed—Susie Silver, New Orleans. The river is full of floating ice. Weather clear and cold.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Cloudy and very cold. River falling. Arrived—none. Departed—Yaeger, last night; Great Republic, this morning. St. Louis, Pink Varble, Evansville; Minneola, Cincinnati; Sampson, Ironsides and barges, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 24.—Down—H. S. Turner, 10 last night; Boaz and barges, 12 P. M.; Dayton, Ajlen, 7 P. M. Cool and clear. River falling.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, January 24.—Cloudy and very cold. River on a stand. Arrived—Columbia, from St. Louis. Departed—Minnie, for St. Louis, and Mary Boyd, for Memphis.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24, 8 P. M.—Snowing; first for several years; sleeting and snowing at Brashear City and Opelousas; sleeting at Houma, Thibodeaux, Galveston and Houston. Arrived—C. B. Church, Cincinnati; Ulah, Cincinnati. Departed—Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Sugar active and advanced; inferior 5¾a6c; common 7¾a7¾c; fair to fully fair 8¾a9¾c; prime to choice strictly prime 10c. Molasses active and firm; inferior 25a30c; common 30a32c; centrifugal 22a26c; fair 37a42c; prime to strictly prime 45a50c. Imported—Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Cotton active; sales 9,600 bales good ordinary at 19¼a20c; low middlings 20¾a21c; middlings 21¼a21½c. Receipts 8,857 bales; exports, Continent, 3,186 bales 200,674 bales.

YESTERDAY afternoon Francis Dean appeared before Alderman Koenig and charged Mathew Lemon with false pretenses, alleging that the defendant obtained